

# The Sandman Story

by Martha Martin

## PRETTY SNAKE WEED

BILLIE BROWNIE came up to a pretty weed. The weed had leaves at its base, but its stems, and little branches from the stems were without leaves.

At the tip end of the little branches which went off from the stem was a pretty little yellow flower, looking a little bit like a daisy.

There were a number of these flowers and buds, though the weed seemed a delicate, dainty one, growing without many flowers, but just a few pretty little ones.

"You're so pretty a weed," said Billie Brownie, "or, perhaps I should call you a wild flower. As I like both



"I Have Something to Tell You," Said the Weed.

weeds and wild flowers, I feel sure you will understand that I am not making a rude speech when I call you a weed—or when I call you a wild flower!

"And you're so nice the way you grow in poor ground and give off your sweet, cheery looks to places where many flowers do not care to grow.

"And you and your family are generous about staying around for a long, long time.

"I've seen some of you in the spring. I've seen some of you in the early summer.

"I've seen some of you in the late

summer, I've seen some of you in the early fall and I've even seen some of you in the late fall."

"True," said the Weed, "quite true. And I'm indeed glad that you admire us, for we're fond of our yellow flowers.

"We think they're bright and cheerful and we are devoted to yellow.

"It is our favorite color. Of course you may have guessed that!"

"To tell you the truth I did guess that," said Billie Brownie.

"I asked myself,

"What do you suppose is the favorite color of these flowers, Billie Brownie?"

"And I told myself, Billie Brownie went on:

"Yellow is the favorite color of these flowers."

"I felt sure that my answer was correct, and now you have let me know that my answer was correct.

"I have something to tell you," said the Weed.

"I'm always glad to hear the news," grinned Billie Brownie.

"It is about my leaves," the Weed continued, "and my name. I don't believe you know my name, do you?"

"I really don't," said Billie Brownie, "and I would very much like to know your name.

"One likes to speak to one's friends by name. And I'd like to tell them about you when I get back home, where the Fairies and the Elves and the Gnomes and the other Brownies are."

"Oh," said the Weed, "to think of having our news go to Fairyland! That is splendid, simply splendid! What a great honor, indeed!"

"I am so delighted you feel that way about us," Billie Brownie said as he made a low bow. "We like to be liked just as every one does."

"And now, pray tell me the news about your leaves, and you also promised to tell me your name."

"They are both connected. That is," the Weed explained, "my name is because of my leaves.

"I should really say 'our leaves,' for I am only one flower at the end of my own little stem-branch. Our leaves are clearly marked with purple veins (sometimes you will find one of the family without these markings, but it is rare) and these veins make the leaves have much the same markings as a snake-skin would have. And so we are called Rattle-Snake Weed, because of the markings in the leaves down by the ground, at the base of our plants. A pretty snaky name, eh?"



Ed Wynn  
Here is the first motion picture broad way of Ed Wynn, celebrated Broadway comedian, since he cast his lot with the movies. His first comedy is called "Rubber Heels." It tells a story of a "nut" detective and the weird adventures that come to him.

## For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

### ARBOR DAY

NO LOSS is commensurate with that of the annual waste caused by forest fires. The government through its department of forestry has endeavored to use every possible precaution. In every woods and forest you will find signs urging precaution against lighted matches, campfires, etc. The method of extinguishing forest fires costs the government millions of dollars annually. The economic loss measured in dollars and cents is not the only loss. No material is more essential to the progress of our civilization, to our comfort and welfare than lumber. We need it for a thousand different purposes. It is even now difficult to procure all the lumber needed. Even the manufacturers of pencils are beginning to wonder where all the red wood needed in the next 20 years will come from. The countries in Europe are now experimenting with a substitute for the American red cedar; the price of which is rapidly becoming prohibitive. Reforestation, of course, is necessary if we are to have lumber. It seems like something akin to a tragedy to cut down a tree which has taken many years to grow. The useless destruction of trees should receive serious consideration. Trees are not only essential to shade and beauty but are necessary for protection. A community with many trees is a far healthier community in which to live than one which has no trees. A home does not seem complete without trees about it. There is something so very wonderful and real about a tree. It knows many secrets, has weathered many storms, and can tell you a great deal if you only have ears to listen. Reforestation is being urged by our government and funds are being created for that purpose. Rebuilding of the American forests is a big undertaking and must be conducted by experts. But, on Arbor Day, every person can help a little to make the community in which we live healthier and more beautiful. Plant a tree, watch it grow, and some day with pride you will recall the day when you dug a hole in the ground and put a twig into it.

PLANT A TREE.  
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# The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

## MANY INVITATIONS TO LEGIONNAIRES

Countries of Europe are looking forward eagerly to the visits of American Legionnaires who tour the continent either before or after the convention in Paris next September, according to advices received by Bowman Elder, of Indianapolis, national chairman of the France convention committee. Governments, organizations of veterans of the World War, and individuals are co-operating in providing the best for the veterans who take advantage of the official Legion trip abroad.

An invitation to visit the British Isles has been presented at national headquarters of the Legion in Indianapolis by H. H. Brownlee, commander of London, England, Post No. 1 of the Legion. The British envoy presented an invitation from the "On to Britain" organization for the 30,000 Americans who will attend the Paris convention to cross the channel while abroad. A cablegram received immediately after the visit of Brownlee announced that all British railroads have made a reduction of 25 per cent in rates for the convenience of the Legionnaires. Ireland sent an invitation for the Legionnaires to visit the Emerald Isle before or after the convention.

Offers of the British war veterans for entertainment of the visiting Americans are similar to those made by other countries of Europe. Italy, Belgium and France have granted a



H. H. Brownlee.

considerable reduction in railroad fare. Men who fought in the World War now living in the provincial towns of Europe are organizing to give interpreters and guide service to the Legionnaires who tour the continent.

It is estimated by John J. Wicker, Jr., national travel director, that at least \$5,000,000 will be saved the veterans of the United States in travel and living costs while away from home. One of the most attractive savings is that in eliminating passport and visa charges in all countries of Europe excepting Russia. Legionnaires may obtain an identification certificate with their passage costing but \$1 and this serves in lieu of the passport and visa. The French government charges \$10 for a passport and \$10 for a visa and if the veteran visits France alone he will save \$20 by this arrangement. Other countries charge as high as \$40 for a visa and the arrangement made by the Legion will save more than \$1,000,000 to the total movement of 30,000 persons.

Steamship companies carrying the large peacetime army across the Atlantic have granted cuts in travel costs. The cheaper grade accommodations on the Legion steamers are from \$145.80 to \$230, averaging \$170. They are better than ordinary "tourist cabin" accommodations for regular tourists. The Legionnaire is entitled to the freedom of the ship, which is worth in ordinary travel \$83. The independent traveler must pay \$182, including tax, to make the round trip "tourist cabin" and the \$83 for freedom of the ship would bring the total cost of this trip to \$265, if it were not for the travel arrangements of the Legion. The customary landing charge of \$5 will not be made of veterans landing at the southern France ports and this will effect a saving on the movement of \$150,000.

Ninety per cent of the Legionnaires making reservation to date have chosen to take battlefield and cemetery tours while abroad. A great number have also signified their intention of making extensive tours in Europe under the advantageous travel rates either prior to or after the convention. To take care of those wishing to travel abroad the France convention committee of the Legion has arranged for advanced steamship sailings for the Legionnaires from each state and for delayed return sailings. The railroads in the United States will accept the one-fare-for-round-trip rate from the Legionnaires' home town to the port of embarkation until December 1.

An attractive two-color "On to Paris" steamship folder giving the rates, travel plans, and official information may be obtained by writing to the Department France Convention Officer of any state or to the France Convention Committee, National Headquarters, the American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Plan to Control Cucumber Mosaic

Remove Weeds and Other Plants on Which Disease Lives in Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cucumber mosaic, a disease prevalent in practically all cucumber-growing sections in the central and eastern states, can be largely controlled by following certain methods outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture to remove weeds and other plants on which the disease lives through the winter. Recent studies by the department have demonstrated that the disease overwinters in the seed of the roots of the wild cucumber, milkweed, wild ground cherry, pokeweed, and catnip. Methods of eradicating these hosts, tested and recommended by the department, are discussed in Department Bulletin 1461-D, just issued.

### Isolate Cucumber Fields.

It is recommended that the cucumber fields be located at a distance from the farm buildings and the vegetable garden. Such isolation is important because it has been found that the wild cucumber, milkweed, and ground cherry are commonly found about the farm buildings and that mosaic plants of these species are more likely to occur near garden plots as a result of earlier infection from cultivated cucurbits.

If possible the field should be surrounded by other cultivated crops, since their cultivation will reduce the number of wild hosts about the field. It has also been found that fields so situated are less likely to be infested with insects that carry and spread the disease.

### Remove Obnoxious Plants.

All plants known to carry mosaic over winter should be removed from the field itself and from all land within a radius of 50 to 75 yards. In the case of the wild cucumber, milkweed, wild ground cherry, and catnip, the plants should be dug out if they are not too abundant, but it has been found that if the shoots are pulled up as fast as they appear the plants eventually will die out. Where pokeweed occurs it is best to cut down as far as possible into the large roots and cover the cut surface with salt. If the field receives the clean cultivation that cucumbers require, many of the wild hosts will be removed in the process. The first eradication should be made just before planting, and the field and vicinity should be inspected regularly thereafter at intervals of 3 to 10 days.

Since the disease is carried by the wild hosts to the cucumbers by insects, the field should be sprayed or dusted regularly in order to keep down plant lice and cucumber beetles. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Oats Produced for Grain Unprofitable

Farmers Can Well Substitute Other Grain.

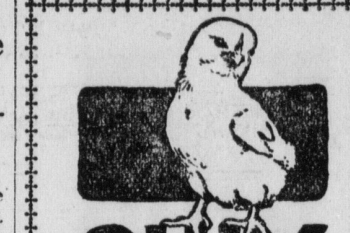
Oats are one of the least profitable grain crops raised in New Jersey. This statement was made by Prof. G. W. Musgrave, agronomist at the College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

Several years of observation and study have convinced Professor Musgrave that most farmers can well substitute soy beans, wheat, rye, or barley for the oats generally used in the common rotations. Particularly valuable are soy beans. At the present time it costs \$34 to produce an acre of them whereas it costs \$30 to produce an acre of oats. Even more striking is the difference in value between these two crops at the time of maturity; soy beans are worth \$55 an acre, and oats are worth only \$23.

Soy beans yield one to three or four tons per acre, and under favorable conditions should average two tons. In feeding value they compare favorably with alfalfa hay. Hence, on farms where considerable hay is fed, they may readily replace much other hay or release it for sale.

The soy bean is a legume and, consequently, a soil improver. By planting this crop the amount of nitrogen fertilizer required will be much less, for, like all legumes, it adds rather than removes nitrogen from the soil. If soy beans have never been grown on the field before, it is necessary to inoculate the seed. This is most easily done by the "soil and seed method" described in Extension Bulletin 32, issued free of charge by the College of Agriculture at New Brunswick.

When soy beans precede wheat in the rotation, prompt action at harvest time is necessary in order to prepare a seed bed properly for the wheat.



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The man who spends his money like water is supposed to liquidate his debts.

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He that lives forever, never fears dying.—Penn.

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Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 45, Burruss, O.

W. N. U. PITTSBURGH, NO. 14-1927.

## WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE

BY JOSEPH KAYE

At 21: Max Beerbohm was a Private Secretary.

"ABOUT this time my brother, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, took me with him on his first tour of America. Previous to this I had not seen my brother for more than a few hours or days at a time. But I remember when I was staying with him on one occasion he asked me, meditatively, what I was going to be. I recalled him that I was going to the bar. Oh—the bar—you at the bar—I should have thought you'd better be a—sort of writer and then perhaps drift into diplomacy! This was merely his way of saying what the average man would have said thus: 'You haven't a single one of the qualities that make for success at the bar. But I fancy you might do well in journalism.'

"On the American tour I went as my brother's private secretary (with salary)—Max Beerbohm."

TODAY—Max Beerbohm is one of the most petted of the world's stock of satirists. He is more blessed even than another of his talents would be because he is as good a cartoonist as he is a writer.

The late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, England's most celebrated actor of modern times, was his brother, and it is somewhat remarkable that two brothers should each have gained worldwide fame in the arts.

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## Perfect Auto Springs

Great are the springs of the modern automobile, says a man of Wagon, N. Z., who forgetting left his spectacles on the fender of his car, rode many miles over city and country roads, and after returning to his garage found the glasses still undamaged on the fender.

Fill 'er Rimblez with Zin Shine & You'll Look Like Yip Hinde with Gold.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

### LETTER IN THE CANDLE

WHEN you blow out a candle and a bright spark remains glowing on the wick, it is a sign that you will soon receive a welcome letter. A few years ago "The Letter in the Candle" was a popular song of the day.

All primitive races regarded fire as invested with a peculiar sanctity and as a vital principle of life. Though acquainted with the art of producing fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood it was a laborious process and a perpetual fire was kept burning in the house of the king, or chief, from which domestic fires could be lighted should they chance to go out. And the primitive mind conceived a strong sympathy as existing between any parent fire and its offspring.

This idea persisted into classic times. Now when a Greek went on a journey he took with him, for convenience sake, in a stalk of the giant fennel, fire lighted at his home fire. This stalk had a hard bark inclosing a pitch which, when dry, smoldered for a long time without harming the outer covering. The legend of Prometheus shows this to have been a very ancient custom and it remained common among the Greeks down to the introduction of matches.

Now in the old days when a Greek nation whose husband was on a journey blew out the flame of the wick floating in oil, or extinguished the torch—put out whatever in her chamber making the purpose of a candle—and a little spark remained brightly glowing, it was a clear case of sympathetic magic which told her that her husband's fire was still burning. His fire had communicated with her fire and its effect remained in the shape of the bright spark after her fire had been extinguished. She would hear from him soon.

The match box has replaced the fennel stalk; but for the superstitious there is still "a letter in the candle"—a vestige of fire-worship in the Twentieth century.

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## What Does Your Child Want to Know?

Answered by BARBARA BOURJAILY



Microbes are busy in cut grass on every sunny day. They turn it yellow, give to it the scent of new-mown hay.

(Copyright)

### Photos in Natural Colors

A new invention for the reproduction of photographs in natural colors on paper has recently been perfected in Germany. The process has been patented in 40 different countries, the United States among them.

## FARM NOTES

Soils, like tools, wear out. They must be renewed.

From the farmers' viewpoint, one-half of marketing is buying.

Plant disease specialists certify that best potato yields are from certified seed.

Crops grown on the farm or locally usually form the most economical feeding ration.

Money lost on uncurdled-for farm implements would pay for many household conveniences and comforts.

Being economical does not mean doing without labor-saving farm implements and home equipment to save a dollar or two.

A few complaints have been made against sweet clover pasture because the milk from cattle pasturing on it is occasionally raited. This occurs mostly in the early spring.

A spike tooth harrow with a two by four scantling wired in front of the second row of teeth and with the teeth set nearly vertical makes a good drag for leveling down gopher mounds when the driver rides the drag.

## Water Warmed for Fall Pigs Helps Make Gains

Through the cold months pigs will pay big returns for the trouble and expense of warming their water. A feeding trial at the Ames experiment station showed that the pigs given warm water, through automatic troughs, not only matured earlier, but made gains on considerably less feed. Both lots were fed the same ration. The pigs that were fed in the old-fashioned troughs, where no attempt was made to warm the water, took 111 days to reach a weight of 225 pounds, and required 423 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. They showed a profit over feed cost of \$7.13 each.

On the other hand, the pigs that were given the warmed water from the automatic troughs, reached an average weight of 225 pounds in 100 days, and required only 379 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. They showed a profit over feed cost of \$7.13 each.

If one takes into consideration the saving in grain and the fact that these pigs reach maturity earlier than the others, the increased profit per pig was \$1.70 in favor of warming the water.

## Charcoal Lessens Many Troubles Among Poultry

Experience has taught us that if charcoal is kept before the poultry at all times the sort of many digestive troubles will be lessened, if not entirely avoided. A small hopper such as is used for the oyster shell should be used for the charcoal, so that the fowls may pick at it at will. The charcoal tends to sweeten the digestive tract, thus doing away with gasses and preventing foods from spoiling in the crop. Charcoal is inexpensive.

It does not pay to empty the wood ashes in the poultry yard, as only a very small part of this is charcoal, and the ash makes valuable fertilizer. However, if the ashes are emptied in the dust bath they are a great help in ridding the fowls of lice, and at the same time they will pick up what charcoal is contained therein.

Small chicks should have the charcoal granulated for them as they are unable to pick up the larger pieces.

## Green Manure Crop Will Draw on Soil Moisture

Any green manure crop, whether rye, sweet clover or weeds, draws heavily on soil moisture. It is quite necessary, then, to watch the weather during the spring when such a crop is growing. If the season is below normal in rainfall, the rye may use up so much water that the crop may have a hard time getting enough and may die during a short period of drought. A ton of dry matter in the green manure crop may represent an amount of water equal to the entire rainfall of June.

Pasturing reduces the amount of water used by such a crop. Green manure may also be disced down or plowed under earlier than was originally planned. All green manure crops must be first thoroughly disced into the soil if danger of insufficient moisture is to be avoided. Discing also helps work the crop into the soil so that rapid decay will follow and the growing corn will receive the most benefit. Sweet clover decays more rapidly than rye and may cause somewhat less loss of moisture after it has been turned under.

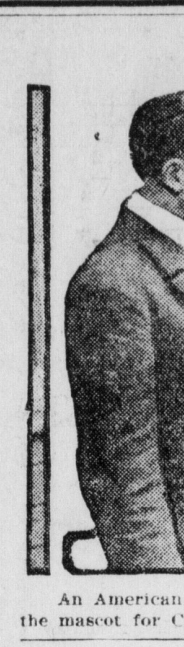
## Increase Cottonseed in the Ration for Steers

When the price of hominy is 10 per cent higher than the price of cottonseed meal, the amount of cottonseed meal should be increased so that it is 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent of the concentrated feeds in the ration for steers.

This is a statement of Prof. R. B. Hinman of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., who says that the general rule that cottonseed meal should not exceed 10 per cent of the grain ration should be shifted when hominy is high.

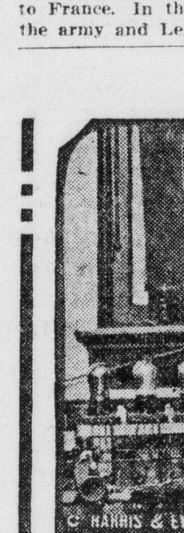
The increase in the cottonseed meal is economical and is safe if succulent feeds like corn silage or pea vane silage are fed.

Cottonseed meal fed to lambs may be increased to six-sixths of the grain ration if the lambs get silage and do not get legume roughage. These suggestions apply only to the present relative prices of cottonseed meal and hominy, and they cannot be used safely when the feeding period of steers exceeds 180 days or that of lambs exceeds 90 days.



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## NEW ENVOY

An especially p... H. Van Royen, t... minister from the United States.

NEWEST

Harold O. Mac... N. J., who has l... ister to Siam.